

U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

March 12, 2004

By Facsimile: (202) 452-3819

Ms. Jennifer J. Johnson Secretary Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C 20551

Re: Comment on Proposed Amendments to Regulation CC,

Docket No. R-1176

Dear Ms. Johnson:

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice submits the attached comment on the proposed rule. While achievement of the **goal** of expediting **check** clearance through utilization of electronic tools such as **check** truncation is **laudable**, we are concerned that the regulation be amended to require retention of original checks for a reasonable **period** of time, a requirement that is absent from the **proposed** rule **and** the "Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act."

It is imperative to the success of many criminal investigations that latent fingerprints, DNA material, original handwriting, ink and paper analyses and similar forensic evidence found only on the original check continue to be available. As our comment recites, these techniques have been invaluable for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Postal Inspection Service, and other investigative agencies in successfully investigating numerous crimes ranging from terrorism to financial institution fraud, securities fraud, mail fraud and theft and tax crimes. If retention of original checks is not required, these forensic techniques will be rendered impossible.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this comment.

Sincerely,

David E. Nahmias

Deputy Assistant **Attorney** General

Enclosure

Department of Justice Comments Regarding Check 21 Rulemaking

The Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (Check 21 Act) creates a procedure facilitating check truncation to foster innovation in the check collection system by authorizing the use of substitute checks in the check clearance and payment system, replacing the current system that requires the receipt of the original check or an electronic copy of the check. The Act and the proposed implementing amendments to Regulation CC provide explicit instructions about the truncation process but do not address the disposition of the original check after truncation. Absent a provision specifying the retention of the original check, potential evidence in the form of latent fingerprints, DNA material, original handwriting, ink and paper analyses and similar Forensic evidence found only on the original check could be lost if the truncating bank destroys or discards the original check.

The Department of Justice recommends that the proposed amendments to Regulation CC be revised to include a requirement that the truncating bank send the original check back to the paying bank, which would be required to maintain the original check. The Department's provision also would require that the original check be retained for the five-year period and with the accessibility consistent with the Bank Secrecy Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Original financial records play a key role in the investigation and prosecution of many crimes, including terrorism, crimes against financial institutions, securities and other investment fraud, mail fraud and thest and tax crimes. Congress has made a finding that adequate records maintained by financial institutions have a high degree of usefulness in ordinary criminal prosecutions and that after the terrorist attacks of September 11,2001, "such records may also have a high degree of usefulness in the conduct of intelligence or counterintelligence activities ... to protect against domestic and international terrorism. ..." 12 U.S. C. § 1829b(a).

Foreiisic evidence from original checks has facilitated successful investigation and prosecution of crimes ranging from terrorism to fraud to kidnaping. The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that over a five year period it conducted forensic examination of documents in approximately 2800 financial institution fraud investigations. The Postal Inspection Service estimates that during the last fiscal year alone, approximately 21,000 checks and money orders were examined for forensic evidence in investigations conducted by that agency. The FBI and Postal Inspection Service laboratories consider original documents essential for effective forensic examination, and other investigative agencies also make important use of forensic evidence from original checks.

To ensure that forensic evidence on original checks continues to be available for law enforcement needs, the Department of Justice proposes the addition of a new Subpart E to Regulation CC to read as follows:

Subpart E- Original Checks1

§ 229.71 General Provisions Governing Original Checks.

"General Provisions Concerning Original Checks"

Retention of Original Checks

(a) <u>Original Checks</u>. The truncating bank shall deliver the original check to the **paying** bank. The **paying** bank **shall** retain the original check for **the** period and with the accessibility consistent with Section 101 of the **Bank Secrecy Act**, as **amended**, (12U.S.C. § 1829b) and regulations promulgated thereunder.

^{&#}x27;Placeas new 12 CFR § 229.71 following new Subpart D.